30th March 1961]

future but imposing on itself many activities which will strengthen the overhead facilities and provide a base of quick industrial growth. A State Development Agency has been suggested by the Council for co-ordinating the efforts of different departments, for disseminating information and giving guidance.

29. The programme of development envisaged during the next ten years in this report may now be summarised.

	Investment in crores of rupees.
Primary sector	213·4
Industry	370·6
Transport	282·0
Power	376·0
Housing, Education and Health ...	384·0
Total ...	1,626·0

This investment would create about 2 million additional jobs. It is expected that the value of net output will go up from Rs. 732 crores in 1956 to Rs. 1,465 crores and that *per capita* income would go up from Rs. 227 to 361 during the same period. The average productivity per worker is expected to go up from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,700. It is believed that by 1971, Madras will be able to secure a substantial increase in the standard of living of its people and that the economy will generate a sufficient value of savings so as to sustain a fairly high rate of economic growth.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to the starred question No. 1210 asked by Sri N. K. Palanisami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th March 1961, page 467 supra.]

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

1. *Objects.*—The main aims of the projects for the utilisation of idle man-power in rural areas is that work should become available to all who are willing to work and, secondly, all the available man-power should be used to the greatest extent possible in creating community assets. The programme should be implemented during a period of three months or 90 days from the middle of March to the middle of June.

WAGES AND INCENTIVES

2. Some inducement is necessary to make the unutilised rural manpower respond to a sense of collective responsibility. The State Development Committee which has considered the note prepared by the Planning Commission on the utilisation of idle manpower has been of the unanimous view that a successful programme can be

implemented by assuring the rural labour of a cash wage of about six annas per day and in addition one square meal during the day. It is, therefore, proposed that the wage per labourer per day would be of the order of 12 annas, 6 annas being paid in cash while the remaining 6 annas will be used for providing the midday meal. The midday meal is intended to produce the psychological contentment which is essential to the success of the pilot project and the cash wage will be a kind of extra allowance (or "Pocket money" in urban language) providing a further inducement.

3. The entire programme should be organised on the principles of "Shramdan" with a view to appealing to the sense of collective responsibility of the villagers. The manual work will be confined to the morning from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. and will be followed by the midday meal. There will be no work after the meal. In the evenings, there will be educational and cultural programmes consisting of plays, film shows, folk music and dance, talks, etc., which will provide relaxation to the labour force, teach them to be better citizens and will seek to provide a sense of participation in the task of creating assets for the general community. This will be done by giving them an idea of the works undertaken in the first two Five-Year Plans and proposed in the Third Plan in the village concerned, in surrounding villages, in the block and in the district and the important role collective effort can play in increasing agricultural production and in providing essential amenities to the village.

4. On Sundays, there will be no work but the midday meal will be served on Sundays also. The meal will be slightly richer in content with the addition of one or two items and will be in its own way a small feast.

STRENGTH OF THE LABOUR FORCE.

5. For the purposes of this scheme, it has been assumed that there will be at least 100 men belonging to the class of agricultural labourers who will be willing and able to work for a period of three months in a year in each village. It may be assumed that at least half of them, i.e., 50 will be prepared to offer their labour on the wage suggested of about 6 annas in cash and a midday meal. This figure of 50 persons per village as the standard labour force has, therefore, been assumed in working out the estimates.

ITEMS OF WORK.

6. The items of work to be taken up in the pilot project will be settled with reference to the felt needs of the village and what is capable of achievement during the period of work. Works which will create fresh community assets or lead to the better exploitation and maintenance of the existing assets will be taken up. In more specific terms, the scope of the pilot project will include the following :—

(1) *Minor Irrigation.*—This will comprise (*a*) the earth work required to improve village irrigation tanks, by deepening and increasing their storage capacity, by desilting of tank beds and by

strengthening of tank bunds; (*b*) the formation of small tanks for washing, cattle drinking and other village common purposes and (*e*) the removal of silt from channels supplying water to tanks or effecting drainage from the fields.

(2) *Village Plantations*.—Under the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, all village common lands (or porambokes) have been vested in the panchayats and have become the common property of the village. This is, therefore, the ideal juncture for taking up village plantations. Large size deep pits will have to be dug for planting seedlings in the village. The plantation programme will comprise fuel, timber and miscellaneous useful trees such as tamarind and palmyra. The trees will be planted in avenues on both sides of village roads and on tank bunds. Green manure plants and shrubs which can supplement local manurial resources will also be grown.

(3) *Soil conservation*.—So far, soil conservation work has been undertaken in ryot's land on the basis of the Agriculture Department taking an agreement from the ryot doing conservation work and recovering part of the cost over a period of years. This procedure has not been quite helpful in creating a sense of participation or responsibility on the part of the ryot. Government have been considering an alternative procedure under which the technical part of the work, viz., marking of the contour is done free by the Government department. Once the marking is done, the ryot will be able to build the bunds for himself. This alternative procedure which has been proposed as part of the Third Plan will be implemented as far as feasible in the pilot project.

(4) *Formation of village roads*.—The formation of village roads and cart tracks will be taken up. The maintenance of the roads already constructed will also be done under this scheme.

(5) *Building works*.—Wherever the conditions permit, special work relating to the manufacture of country tiles, stone cutting and dressing will be undertaken. These works will be taken up as preliminary to the construction of buildings for the common use of the village such as Panchayat Office, Community Centres, village schools, quarters for village teachers, maternity centres, etc.

LOCATION OF THE PROJECT.

7. In the interests of close and effective supervision, the pilot project will be taken up in a group of 10 (ten only) contiguous villages in a block in each district. The selection of the block will be with reference to the criteria :—(i) the extent of unemployment or underemployment and the scope available for undertaking short term agricultural and allied programmes which are likely to add substantially to increase in agricultural production; and (ii) the availability of local leadership of the requisite quality which will make the pilot project a success.

BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER TO BE IN CHARGE.

8. The primary responsibility for carrying out the programme within the block will be on the Block Development Officer and his team of extension officers and gramasevaks.

SELECTION OF VILLAGES IN EACH BLOCK.

9. The selection of villages will be made by the Block Development Officer with reference to the following criteria :—

(*a*) The availability of a labour force of 50 persons in each village who will be willing and able to work for roughly three months in the off season;

(*b*) the potentiality in the villages for taking up the items of work listed above; and

(*c*) the execution of the scheme will ultimately be the responsibility of the local panchayat. The local leadership available in the villages to be selected in the form of the Panchayat President and prominent members of the panchayat will be an important factor.

10. The list of villages selected by the Block Development Officer will be placed before the Panchayat Union Council/Block Advisory Committee (which consists of all the Panchayat Presidents in the block) for its approval. After approval by the Council, the list will be finalized.

PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF THE PROGRAMME FOR EACH VILLAGE.

11. After the list of villages is approved by the Panchayat Union Council, the Block Development Officer will settle the exact period during which the works programme will be taken up in the individual villages in relation to the agricultural practices and local exigencies. This should be done in consultation with the Panchayat President and the local people.

12. The detailed works programme should lay down the items of work to be done and the period allotted to each. It will be drawn up by the Block Development Officer in consultation with the block-level technical staff. In some of the works, there may be a technical component such as, for instance, the fixing up of a sluice in a minor irrigation tank. In such cases, the technical part may be done by the department and its execution co-ordinated to the non-technical or earth work part of the programme.

13. The detailed works programme so drawn should be placed before a general meeting at which the President and members of the Panchayat, the Gramasevak, the Block Development Officer, the concerned member of the block technical staff and all the members of the labour force will be present. Any revision suggested by the consensus of opinion at the meeting will be incorporated in the detailed programme and the programme suitably revised. The programme thus finalized will be taken as approved and final.

EXECUTION AND SUPERVISION OF THE PROGRAMME.

14. The primary responsibility for the supervision of the programme will be on the Panchayat President, the other members of the Panchayat and the Gramasevak. They will exercise a daily watch on the progress of work. The Block Development Officer

and his block level assistants such as the Panchayat Executive Officer, Engineering Supervisor, the Social Education Organizer, Agricultural Demonstrator, etc., will also go round the 10 villages during the period and will be expected to watch the progress of work in each village at least once in a week. The Collector, Revenue Divisional Officer, District Agriculture Officer, Divisional Engineer and other District Officers will also take an active interest in these 10 villages during the period involved and they will be expected to visit each village at least twice during the entire period.

15. The custody and supply of the implements to the workers and the preparation and supply of the midday meal will be the responsibility of the Panchayat President. The necessary tools and implements such as spades, crowbars, axes, baskets, etc., and utensils will be placed in his charge. It has been estimated that the total cost of the implements may come to between Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 while the utensils may cost about Rs. 100.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

16. It is necessary to make arrangements for the prompt payment and measurement of the work. Funds for the payment of cash wages and the supply of midday meals will be placed in advance at the disposal of the Panchayat President for one month at a time. He will utilise the funds to prepare and serve the midday meal and to disburse the wages on a daily or weekly basis. Since the detailed works programme has been drawn up on the basis of a realistic out-turn, the fulfilment of each work in the allotted time will itself constitute a check measurement. However, it would be necessary to have a periodical assessment of the pace of the work at the time of payment of wages. This will be done by the Panchayat President in consultation if necessary, with the concerned technical officer attached to the block. The Panchayat President will be free to withhold a part of wages if he considers it absolutely necessary.

COST OF THE PROJECT.

17. Based on the assumptions in the foregoing paragraphs, the cost involved in the project per village will be as follows :—

	RS.
(1) Cash wages for 50 labourers for 26×3 days at 6 annas per day.	1,462·50
(2) Cost of the midday meal at the rate of 6 annas per meal per head for 30×8 days.	1,687·50
(3) Tools and implements	350·00
(4) Vessels	100·00
Total ..	3,600·00

[30th March 1961

The cost for the entire project at the rate of 100 villages (ten villages in each of the ten block) will be Rs. 3,600 × 100 or Rs. 3·60 lakhs. The cost in 1960–61 (non-recurring cost plus wages for March 1960) will come to Rs. 1,500 × 100 or Rs. 1·50 lakhs while the cost in 1961–62 will come to the balance of Rs. 2·10 lakhs.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to the starred question No. 1211 asked by Sri T. S. Ramaswamy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th March 1961, page 467 supra.]

STATEMENT.

Serial number and name of society.	*Value of contract entrusted.*	
	Public Works Department.	*Highways Department.*
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
1 The Madurai District Kallar Co-operative Labour Society (Limited), A. 1272, Chekkanoorni.	58,200	58,348
2 The Madurai District Kallar Labour Society.	58,200	..
3 Palanganellur Co-operative Society, South Arcot District.	1,392	..
4 The Kotagiri Co-operative Labour Contract Society Limited, Kotagiri.	..	65,713
5 Puthalam Co-operative Labour Contract Society Limited.	..	2,754
6 President, Co-operative Labour Society, Vanaramuthy.	..	5,000
Total ..	1,17,792	1,31,815